

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 43.

The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published every Tuesday, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, at his Store in **Salisbury**, a general and well selected assortment of **Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines**.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27

J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of **Huntsville**, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30th

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the **Cabinet Business**, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

The public are respectfully informed, that **Z. ELLIOTT** and **E. B. BURNHAM**, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30

E & B.



The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.

M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killer. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a mulatto fellow by the name of JAMES, about thirty years old, large whiskers, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, and weighs probably about 165 lbs. He is crippled in his left hand, and limps some on his right leg when he walks. Any person who will apprehend said fellow, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

March 1, 1821.

JOSEPH PATE.

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CLINTON DISTRICT.

February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

The complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Chas. Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist. March 3, 1821.—Jel 41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

William A. Erwin & Co. vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony deceased.—Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

The fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

William W. Erwin, Adm'r. of Joseph Patton, dec'd. vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased.—Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

The fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

John H. Stevelie vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased.—Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

The fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

John H. Stevelie vs. Christian Bortles and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased.—Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

The fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RAIDING, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay in payments of one-tenth of their respective debts on or before the 24th instant. *Tested, &c. under the Hand.*

W. H. BAY WOOD, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Freeland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Thomas Bouchell vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1821: George Segouin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless they appear at our next court for said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, to answer, plead to issue or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Brice Collins vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Alexander Perkins vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Stanhope Erwin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at our next court for said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Ucharre, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.

38th

JA. FISHER.



THE HIGH BRED Horse Gen. Jackson,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable at Mount Superior, four miles and a half west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which can be discharged with twelve dollars, if paid in the season; eight dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged. The season to commence the 18th March, and end the 1st of August.

GEN. JACKSON is a beautiful dark bay, six years old this spring, sixteen hands two inches high, and was got by the imported horse Dion, out of a Diomed mare; his grandam was a Bedford, as I was informed by the gentleman of whom I got his dam.

Gen. Jackson has only been tried once on the turf, which was last fall, and then not in good order. He ran the two mile heats against the celebrated horse known by the name of Hakestraw, and was beaten; but he ran the two mile heats in good time, and could have done better, but stopped in three of the miles, the rider not

THO. TODD.

March 13, 1821.

41st

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Freeland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court for the county aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January Session, 1821: Alexander Erwin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at our next court for the said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821: Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. R46

D. MARTIN, C. N. C. C.

Agricultural.



Hall's first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

Not requisite in the cultivation of corn after planting.

That corn does not require deep cultivating, is a fact that you may give to your correspondents without the fear of contradiction from those who practically know any thing upon the subject; provided, at all times, sir, the field has been well broken, that is, ploughed not less than six or eight inches deep. And what is then wanting is to keep the ground clean. The power and vigor of the corn plant is not generally understood; but if any of your friends will give themselves the trouble to open a piece of ground twelve inches deep, and plant it in corn, they will find when it has obtained its growth, that the greater part of the roots have reached the hard pan, below the loose earth. Hence it is, sir, that this plant rarely fails to give a good crop upon land that is well opened—the crop of 1819 had no rain after it was eight or ten inches high, and yet I made nearly the half of a full crop. Twenty years ago my land was too sandy and light to grow wheat; by this kind of cultivation, and a very liberal use of plaster of Paris and grass seeds, I now make good crops of wheat, say from twelve to seventeen bushels for one seeded. My best crops have invariably followed that of corn; for strange as it may appear, I have failed six times out of seven to make wheat upon a clover lay: I have, therefore, abandoned all fallow for wheat. The summer fallow I consider a beautiful preparation for wheat, and a kind of cultivation well calculated to improve land; but as I have many dependants, I have found it necessary to grow great quantities of corn for their comfort.—Farmers have a notion that they must cultivate their land with a view to its protection from the rays of the sun; this will be found to be one of the follies that time has sanctified. Upon my experience I venture to say, that the sun will fatten and fructify the soil. I advance nothing upon the credit of philosophy or speculation. If a farmer will plough well and mix, and separate the parts of his soil, it will, if poor, soon acquire its pristine power; beyond this he may not expect to go, without the aid of manure. Captain Smith, in his description of the husbandry of Virginia, states that his average crops of wheat exceeded that of the average crop of England about ten bushels per acre; how will the comparison now hold? Is not the average crop of England more than double that of Virginia? I blush, sir, when I say I believe that this is making the most of our case. I will not attempt to explain all the causes which led to this monstrous change—it is sufficient for my purpose to name two of them—devotion to the blooded horse, which created the necessity of a plough corresponding with his powers—this was a little wriggling thing, called a Dutch plough. Had the Devil been called upon for two agents by which the soil of a country should be destroyed in a given time, I am persuaded that with all his experience and observation, he could not have produced any thing better. Those wretched agents opened the earth, perhaps two inches deep, and to keep down grass and weeds it was necessary to cross plough every ten or twelve days—every gust swept away the greater part of the loose earth, and this process went on until the soil was all swept away, when the land was abandoned as useless. No grass cooled or ornamented the bosom of this persecuted soil, save that which the bounty of nature gave. Necessity called loudly for a change, nor called in vain. Industry and skill are now busy in repairing the breach, and we have every reason to believe that they will receive their reward.

A VIRGINIAN.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

PRESIDENT MONROE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the North, dated Washington City, March 4.

"Last evening, in passing from the House of Representatives to the Senate, after 12 o'clock, I met the President of the United States just descending the stairs, on his return to his national residence. He had been all the evening in an apartment adjoining the Senate Chamber, to sign such enrolled bills as passed at the close of the session, which, usually, are numerous. This has always been the practice, as the distance from the President's house to the capitol, renders such a course necessary.

"As the venerable patriot and illustrious statesman moved on, I turned round and beheld him, with admiration and pride, passing alone, through the moving crowd, to his carriage, which, unescorted, conveyed him from the halls of Congress; and contrasted his situation with that of the monarchs of the eastern continent, in modern or ancient times. The triumphal entry of a Roman emperor into the 'eternal' capitol, followed by the splendid trophies of battles won, princes in chains, and captive warriors, might have called forth the acclamations of subjugated millions; but, as I saw, passed by, 'bound with victorious wreaths,' the nations of the earth were left in tears, and remorseless tyranny rejoiced in accumulated power. Here, in this land of liberty

the chief magistrate requires neither guards to protect, nor the pomp and splendour of royalty to attract and command respect. At midnight, unattended, he passes through the multitude with confidence, conscious of that security which a virtuous and enlightened people guaranty to the honored chief of the republic. Plain in his dress, modest, but dignified, he traversed the daily lighted passages of the capitol, like a father amidst his children. The spectacle was sublime, and to Europeans it would have appeared wonderful and incredible. These are the blessings of freedom, the glorious results of your war for independence. The guard of honor to the President of the United States is the whole nation. Elected by the almost unanimous suffrage of ten millions of people, he glories in the unostentatious deportment of a private citizen, and stands pre-eminently great, above the hereditary princes of the universe. Well may we boast of the privileges we enjoy. Withered be the arm that shall draw the sword of discord, and palsied be the tongue that shall utter a single word, calculated to destroy the harmony of the Union."

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 12.

By the arrival of the ship Triton, at Boston, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Liverpool papers to the 23d of January inclusive—three days later than before received; together with London papers and prices current.

The session of Parliament was to have commenced the day on which the Triton sailed. It was to be opened by the King in person, says a London paper of 21st, and not by commission, as some of the radical papers had predicted.—A Liverpool paper remarks that this is expected to be one of the most animated sessions in British history.

The Liverpool papers are attacking Mr. Canning, for the course he has pursued during the whole of the Queen's trial—especially for referring from the ministry and country at this time.

A London paper of the 10th January, says that the coronation will positively take place on the 18th of May.

The King of Naples was expected to arrive at Laybach on the 5th of the present month; the Emperor of Austria was to be in that city on the 4th, and the other high allied sovereigns: it was supposed would arrive about the same time.—The congress, it may therefore be presumed, is now sitting, and their decision will, no doubt, be speedily promulgated, but whether at the mouth of the cannon or in more mild language, remains to be seen. What will be the decision of the Spanish Cortes, summoned to take into consideration the invitation of Ferdinand VII. to attend the congress at Laybach, it is not, we think, difficult to predict; they will, if we mistake not, say the Liverpool editor, determine that when a king has to deliberate upon any subject connected with the peace and prosperity of his country, his best counsellors are his own subjects, and that foreign interference in the domestic concerns of any nation is a thing not to be tolerated by independent states. In the mean time Naples is preparing for a vigorous defence. General Pepe, with the three grand divisions of the army under his command, has marched to the Abruzzi, while the Austrians, to the number of 80,000, are stationed in their lines behind the Po. It is said in the diplomatic circles of Vienna to be a *sine qua non* of the negotiations at Laybach, in which all the allied sovereigns are agreed, "that for the security of Italy, an Austrian army shall occupy the fortresses of the kingdom of Naples for five years." This despotic condition we trust will never be submitted to, nor even entertained by the parliament of Naples, which ought rather to bury itself under the ruins of the capitol, than thus to suffer the liberties and independence of their country to be overthrown.

A colossal statue is about to be erected in Lanark, to the memory of sir William Wallace.—The patriot is represented as eight feet four inches in height, and a Scotch yard across the shoulders. This may be expected to be hailed with enthusiasm by the patriotic inhabitants of the country where this "brave but ill requited chief" and his hardy followers, performed deeds, the memory of which will never die while Scotland exists.

An attempt has been made in Italy to assassinate Col. Browne, who assisted in collecting the evidence against the Queen. He was attacked in the streets in the night, (when returning from the Opera) by two assassins, who gave him four severe wounds in the head; and one in the chest—but it is said neither is mortal.

The French budget shows the finances of France to be in a flourishing situation. There is a surplus of near six millions francs in the revenue over the expenditures, and the taxes are to be reduced 27,351,136 francs. The French finances may form a subject for writers on political economy. French five per cents, 81—Bank, 1453.

DECLARATION OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT TROPPAU.

HAMBURG, DEC. 28.

The following is the declaration addressed to the Governments, by the Sovereigns at Troppau, relating to the affairs of Naples, and the affairs connected with them, which piece was delivered to the Senate of this City, by the Austrian resident minister, Baron Hradt.

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain,

Portugal and Naples, has necessarily caused the cares and uneasiness of the Powers who combat the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check to the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The principles which united the Great Powers of the Continent, to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the revolution, ought to act against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself. The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

"Without doubt the powers have the right to take in common general measures of precaution against those States, whose reforms engendered by rebellion, are opposed to legitimate governments, as example has already demonstrated, especially when the spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighboring States by secret Agents. In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau, have arranged together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris, their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or force. With this view they have invited the King of the two Sicilies to repair to Laybach to appear there as the conciliator between his misguided people and the States, whose tranquility is endangered by this state of things—and as they have resolved not to recognise any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the King they can confer.

"As the system to be followed, has no other foundation than Treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns: It has no view to conquests, or to violations of the independence of other powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the government will not be impeded.—They desire only to maintain tranquility, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

CHARLESTON, MARCH 12.

The ship Martha, capt. HUNT, arrived at this port yesterday, in 44 days from Plymouth, (Eng.)—Through the politeness of the Captain and Consignee, we have been favored with the loan of a file of London papers to the 25th of January inclusive—from which we have made some selections for this morning's Courier.

An article from Vienna, inserted in the Paris papers of the 18th Jan. reports, positively, that a force of 30,000 Austrians is to be stationed in the Papal Territories, with the consent of his Holiness the Pope, in order to give effect to the negotiations at Laybach.

A letter from Naples Bay, dated 29th December, after mentioning the departure of the King for Laybach, says—"what will be the result I know not; but the people seem determined not to give up their liberty easily. Under the old system they were little better than slaves.—Yesterday the Regent met the Parliament, and took the oath never to forsake the present constitution."

The race of popular meetings, for the purpose of getting up addresses to the King and Queen, is still pursued with great industry, by their respective partisans—40 to 50 were presented to the Queen on the 22d of January.—Courier.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

His majesty's determination of opening the Parliament in person being generally known, the crowd assembled in Waterloo place and the immediate vicinity of the palace, was immense. At half past one his Majesty left his palace of Carlton House, and escorted by a large body of horse guards, proceeded in state to the House of Lords. The acclamations of loyalty were very loud, though, as the Courier confesses, there was some manifestation of dislike evinced. "The Queen! the Queen!" was continually repeated with enthusiasm; and some were even audacious enough to hiss!—Her majesty it is said, was distinguished among those who applied for tickets of admission for her household, into the House of Lords. The House was crowded to excess, and as it should seem, the gentlemen of the House of Commons were very unceremoniously squeezed by the crowd of strangers admitted.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquility in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The measures by which, in the last session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honor and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

"You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although

our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression; the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

"I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures, and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of parliament have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

"I well knew that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have received so many testimonials from all of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

"In discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established Institutions under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown, as a Nation."

STATE OF ST. DOMINGO.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19.

Extract of a letter—Port-au-Prince, Feb. 28.

I write principally to inform you of the serious disturbances which have just taken place in Christophe's late dominions; reports lead us to conclude that a regularly organized plan has been formed to separate that part of the Island from the Republic—it is not ascertained with what views, nor how far they will succeed, but it is generally supposed they wish to establish a separate Republic, and to elect General Romaine as President. It is certain that Gonaives was plundered on Sunday last by the twenty-third regiment, formerly in Christophe's service, the only troops in the place. Gen. Francisque, in the service of Boyer, and who commanded the arrondissement, was allowed to embark quietly with his staff, and he arrived here this morning in an English cutter. Many other persons have come from thence, and they all represent the town to be in a complete state of anarchy.

St. Marks showed a disposition to revolt—but the apparent ring-leader, colonel of the 8th regiment, being shot, tranquility was restored, and, as the principal part of the garrison consists of troops from hence, there appears now no reason to apprehend losing it, and in the event of the north separating, it will, from its strong fortifications, be a valuable acquisition to this government.

We have received no accounts from Cape Henry that we could depend upon—but rumours report it also to be in a state of confusion.

Our President has ordered troops to march in the direction of St. Marks, but is still here with his friends, without adopting any steps which indicate an intention to march, and I am at this moment quite ignorant of what he is likely to do. We have nothing to fear here, but it is much to be regretted that these people cannot agree, and thereby strengthen as well as enrich themselves.

Extract of another letter.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, FEB. 28.

"An attempt was made three days previous to re-revolutionize the North. The reports are that a simultaneous attempt has been made at the Cape, Gonaives, and St. Marks. At the first and latter places, the attempt is said to have been quashed by the spirited exertions of General Magny, of the one, and General Bonat of the other.

"At Gonaives, the Royalists have been more successful, and driven away from that place all the Republicans; but the property and persons of the foreigners were respected."

March 1.—"The news from the north is not so alarming as was first apprehended. We have certain information that they have quelled them at the Cape and at St. Marks. The President goes to Gonaives to-morrow with his troops. The property of the whites is respected."

Transylvania University.—We have been favored with a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Transylvania University; from which it appears that the number of the Faculty is 13, and of the Students 292. This Seminary, under the charge of President Holley, prospers beyond all expectation.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1821.

CHARLES FISHER, Esq. the late Representative from this district, we understand declines a re-election to the next Congress.

The Legislature of New-York have passed an act authorising the votes of the people to be taken on the question of the expediency of calling a CONVENTION. This question has elicited no little discussion in that state, and the Legislature have taken that course which every honest and intelligent Legislature, in such a case, should take, and which is pointed out by the very genius of our institutions: they have submitted it to the decision of the PEOPLE. If the people, therefore, think a Convention, for the purpose of altering their constitution, necessary, it will be called; their constitution will be amended; and the state will not be overturned, nor the people juggled out of any right: justice, we presume, will be administered as impartially, legislation will be conducted as intelligently, honest men will be in as good repute, and all things will go on as happily and harmoniously, as before. A Convention is not there, as in this state, the Pandora's box, from which will issue, in every direction, more evils than a common imagination can well conceive of. The people are believed to be as capable of choosing delegates to a Convention, as of representatives to the Legislature, or to Congress; and no more danger is apprehended in the one case than the other. We merely notice this as one of the passing events of the times, and as placing in a strong contrast the patriotism of our Legislature with that of the Legislatures of some of our sister states: by the latter, the people are acknowledged to be the only source of legitimate power, and their will is bowed to as paramount; in the former, they are looked upon as the "swinish multitude," too dangerous to be intrusted with power, because too ignorant to exercise it to their own good. This is one of the "things," as Mr. Gales would say, which ought "to be remembered."

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VAGRANTS.

Messrs. Printers:—For the benefit of all persons whom it may concern, please to publish the following analysis of the vagrant act, passed in the year 1784.

By this act it is unlawful for any persons to be sauntering about, neglecting their business, and endeavouring to maintain themselves by gaming, or other undue means; but all persons who have no apparent means of subsistence, are required to apply themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families.

When persons of idle, dissolute and vagrant habits, are found, any Justice of the Peace, upon due proof, may issue his warrant against such offenders, and, upon conviction, require security for their future good behaviour; and in case of refusal or inability to give security, may commit them to the goal of the county. If the offence is repeated, the person shall be deemed a common vagrant, and imprisoned for one month, and pay all costs. In case he or they refuse or cannot pay the costs, the court may hire out the offenders for the space of six months; but, if these offenders be of such ill fame that no one will hire them, then the court shall cause them to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, which punishment may be repeated as often as the offence is committed, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence.

The above, Messrs. Printers, is intended as a hint to such characters as follow "no honest calling" for a livelihood, but slink about from one place to another, alluring minors and heedless young men to the gaming table, and other scenes of vice and depravity. If this hint is not taken, the next will be such a one as is pointed out by the act of 1784.

A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY.

Forks of the Yadkin, March 10th, 1821.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The board for internal improvements met in this city on Thursday last, agreeably to appointment. Gov. Franklin, being indisposed at his seat in Surry, John D. Hawkins, Esq. was appointed president of the board pro tem. After receiving sundry reports and estimates from the principal engineer, and a report from the board of the United States' engineers, communicated to the Governor by the Secretary of War, on the contemplated improvements in the Albemarle Sound, (in which the report of Mr. Fulton, on that subject is spoken of with much approbation and respect,) the board proceeded to re-appoint Mr. Fulton, the principal civil engineer of the State, at a salary of 4000, and Mr. Brazier, assistant engineer, at a salary of 1200 dollars.

Col. Isaac T. Avery, of Morganton, was elected a member of the board, in the place of Chas.

D. Connor, removed from the state; and the Colonel and Mr. Fulton were authorised to contract for clearing out and improving the navigation of Broad River, in the county of Rutherford, agreeably to an act of the last session.

And Mr. Fulton was instructed, previous to the next meeting of the Board, which is to take place on the 30th of July next, to visit the works now in progress in the several rivers, and give such aid and instructions to the several companies as he may deem useful to them; to make a survey between the Trent and White Oak—between the Trent and New River, and also between the Roanoke and Tar Rivers; and in making these surveys, he is to attend to the double object of forming navigable canals, and draining the swamps in their neighborhood. Mr. F. is to attend to the construction of a contemplated railway in Fayetteville, from the upper town to the river; and, at the proper season, descend the Cape Fear from Fayetteville to Smithville, and report the work yet necessary for improving the navigation along that line of the river. He is also to examine the Flats below Wilmington and the New Inlet. He is to make a survey of such parts of the Yadkin and Pedee as may be necessary for determining the plans of improvement at all places where it may be required; and although great part of the work is contracted for, he is directed to examine the river from Wilkesboro' to Sneedsboro', and determine the best plans of improvement at each point, including the Narrows and Falls.

A copy of the survey of Tar River, from Lewisburg to the great Falls, with plans for the dams and locks, a copy of the survey of the Cape Fear, from Buckhorn to Fayetteville, with plans for improving the navigation of the river along said line of survey, with the necessary specifications—with an estimate of the cost of each of said works, is to be furnished to these companies by the civil engineer; who is also instructed to make estimates for the Neuse Navigation Company, of constructing the dams, locks and other works necessary for improving that river, and to give to them his opinion, whether it be most expedient to improve the navigation of Crabtree or Walnut Creeks, or construct a railway or turnpike road, from Raleigh to Stone's Mills. And Mr. F. is instructed, generally, to furnish the president and directors of the several companies with copies of such surveys as may be thought useful to them; plans and specifications for their respective works, and estimates of their cost.

The board being desirous of preparing a communication to the next general assembly on the subject of the public highways, Mr. F. is requested, if he have time, to examine the stage road from the Virginia line, by Raleigh to Fayetteville.

A resolution was entered into by the board, requesting the Governor to make known to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, the necessity of having buoys placed in the channels through the shoals of Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout, also in the channels through the Fryingpan Shoals, and over the bars at Ocracoke and Cape Fear, and that he forward to the secretary a copy of the report of the civil engineer on the subject of placing buoys in said channels.

And another requesting him to apply to the secretary of war for a copy of the chart of the coast of the state made in pursuance of the late act of congress directing a survey to be made of our coast.

The next meeting of the board will be in this city, on Monday, the 30th of July next.

Raleigh Register.

FLORIDA.

The territory now ceded to the U. States, is about 400 miles long by 310 broad, at its widest part.—Part of it forms a large tongue of land projecting into the Atlantic, and extending to within 150 miles of the island of Cuba. Its interior boundaries are the states of Georgia and Alabama. The population is not supposed to exceed 30,000, besides wandering Indians. St. Augustine, Pensacola and St. Marks, are the three largest towns. The harbor of Pensacola is said by seamen to be one of the safest in the world; but vessels drawing more than 21 feet of water cannot pass the shoal at the entrance. The first occupants of the territory were the Spaniards; but they were frequently dispossessed by French and other adventurers. In 1762 it was ceded to England, in exchange for Cuba, which, with Yankee aid, she captured in the preceding war. During the American war the Spaniards repossessed themselves of a part of the country, and at the peace of 1783 it was ceded to Spain. It is now part of the United States, and its mutations have ceased. The possessor of the Florida holds the key of the West Indies, and commands the Gulf of Mexico. Full possession of the territory is to be given to the United States within six months from the exchange of ratifications.

Boston Centinel.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated Nov. 1820.

"I arrived here on the 16th, and found the public mind much agitated. The revolution in Portugal has prepared the way for something of the kind; here the volcano is ready to burst—and, from the best information that I can get, Brazil will be free from the present despotic government before the year ends.

"The soldiers have refused to salute the King, and the lives of the ministry have been threatened. It is expected that it will not commence here, but about Pernambuco or Bahia. The mine is prepared, and there wants nothing but a spark to the train."

ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—On the morning of Sunday last, at about 10 o'clock, was seen from this city, an aerial appearance, the cause of which has been long known, and many of the same genus witnessed; but more complicated and curious than any on record, except one, of which, however, it may be considered the rival. The sun was surrounded by a brilliant circle, displaying all the colors of the rainbow, in the circumference of which were four parhelia or mock suns, two in a vertical, and two in a horizontal line; that nearest the horizon being paler and less perfect, and the other three very vivid and complete. This circle and the sun's disk were intersected on another circle, of diameter apparently four times as long as that of the former, of a fainter hue and less distinctly marked, extending over one half of the visible sphere towards the north-west, and containing in its periphery three other parhelia, of which two were in a horizontal line, and the other at the remote extremity of a vertical diameter; the whole of this luminous figure thus exhibiting two corona and seven parhelia; or to speak more plainly, two circles and seven mock-suns.—Many phenomena of the same genus, as we have already observed, have been seen at different times in Europe; but the most remarkable was perceived at Dantzic, on the 29th Feb. 1661, by Helvetius; differing from that just described, by having three corona, (two of them concentric) and only six parhelia. Those who may wish to peruse a succinct account of the subject, may obtain it in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, Verbo Parhelia, and Bior's Traite de Physique. Its cause is there stated to be the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays by sticulae, or oblong icy particles in the air, which operate similarly to drops of rain producing a rainbow. We have not been able to ascertain its duration, but know that it was contemplated by a gentleman during ten minutes, when it was obscured by a passing cloud. During this space of time, that part of the heavens above the sun was variegated by light fleecy clouds, whilst that below was cloudless: the atmosphere at the time cold and clear.

MONTREAL, MARCH 7.

Ice Boat.—A gentleman, at Chambly, having made a boat of this description, (running on skates, one on each side and a third near the rudder,) was lately sailing on the basin, when the wind shifted, blew violently, and carried the vessel, at an inconceivable swift rate, towards the rapid. To attempt lowering the sails would have been useless, as there was not sufficient time; nor would the rapidity of the motion permit him and a companion to jump out: fortunately, however, at the moment they were on the verge of destruction, and their fate seemed inevitable, their course was arrested by a large sheet of ice, the boat was stopped, the sails lowered, and they reached the shore in safety.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 14.

We are sorry to have to mention another instance of the deficiency of goods of a recent importation, not from France, but from England. In an invoice of 27 packages of Manchester goods which were examined yesterday and the day before at the public store, seven cases of muslins and ginghams were found to have been robbed of from one half to three quarters the quantity charged, the remainder being loose in the cases, nothing having been substituted in their place. The amount of the robbery is about 3000 sterling. It will be a hard case if the importer is subjected to the loss, and the circumstance will have the tendency to impair the confidence which has hitherto been felt in the transmission of merchandize.

MARCH 17.

Yesterday arrived at this port, from Jamaica, Havana, and 4 days from Charleston, H. B. M. brig *Bann*, Captain *Bigland*, with \$300,000 in specie, to sundry mercantile houses. She remains a short time, and then returns to Jamaica.

According to the result of the late census, this state has increased in numbers only 13,677, in the last ten years; at the commencement of which period the population amounted to 380,546. This almost stationary condition is most probably to be ascribed to the spirit of emigration to the west and south, which prevails here in a considerable degree, and to the numerous sales and exportations of slaves, which are constantly taking place, to the new states. We have not the census of 1800 before us, but we can scarcely be mistaken in the statement, that the actual increase of that prolific race, as it now remains in the state, does not amount to fourteen per cent.

The number of free colored persons amounts to nearly two-fifths of the slaves, which is a circumstance not at all calculated to second the reproaches so profusely uttered, respecting the slave-holding states, as far as we are implicated in them.—*Balt. Telegraph.*

MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 22d of February, Mr. James McDowell, to Miss Margaret Erwin, both of that county.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte Court House, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a Negro boy by the name of SIMON, dark complexion, stout made, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Jacques White*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 21, 1821.

[6w42] FERRY WILKIE.

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yalikin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Adm'r.

March 24, 1821.—6w42

Deception.

I PURCHASED a Clock from Allen Case, which he warranted to be a good time-piece, for which I gave two notes, \$25 each, payable Dec. 25, 1821, and Dec. 25, 1822, dated Nov. 1820. I forewarn all persons not to trade for either of the notes, as I am determined on not paying them until the clock is made as it was warranted.

March 26, 1821. [147r] R. BRADSHAW.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JOSEPH O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general deportment of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April. By order of the Board, THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.—40r

Hopewell Academy.

THIS Institution, situated in a retired country seat, remote from any town or village, enjoying the superior advantages of a remarkably healthy situation, and near the centre of an improved, moral and religious society, is now about to commence its literary course, under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. John Williamson. Good boarding is fixed at \$65 per annum, and tuition at \$20.

This institution is fixed near the road from Charlotte to Beattie's ford, (about 10 miles south-east of said ford,) in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

The patronage of a grateful and generous public is solicited, and every exertion to merit their approbation will be made by the superintendent, and by

ROBERT DAVIDSON,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM J. WILSON,
JAS. G. FERRENCE.

Feb. 20, 1821.

For Sale,

TWENTY SHARES in the State Bank of North-Carolina. Inquire of *Moses Locke*, Esq.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale the whole of his possessions in Statesville, to the purchaser of which a good bargain will be given, and possession next fall, as he intends to leave the state.

JOHN NESBET.

Statesville, N. C. March 5, 1821. 3w41

Runaway.

WAS committed to jail in Lincoln, on the 19th of February last, a negro man, who says his name is TOM. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, slim made, and has a scar on the left side of his chin, and one on his right leg; he wears a black homespun coat, yellow striped pantaloons, and a new fur hat. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove him, and pay charges.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, N. C. March 17, 1821.—3w42

Notice.

WHEREAS on or about the night of the 25th ultimo, my wife MARY eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as it is my determination not to pay one cent of any debt or debts that she may contract. I also forewarn any person from concealing or securing any property of mine that the said Mary may have in her possession, or the law will be put in full force against them.

JNO. FAUST.

March 7, 1821.—4 40

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury.

ELIZ. TORES.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—54

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: *Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles* and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and wife Mary, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that unless they appear at our next court, to be held for said county at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them. [42] Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: *Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles* and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and wife Mary, Ephraim Walker and wife Elizabeth, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and wife Catharine, Thomas Webb and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

J. ERWIN Clerk.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scorr.



Hope's soft petals love the beam
That cheer'd them into birth;
Pleasure seeks the glittering stream
That oozes from the earth;
Knowledge yields her lofty fruit
To those who climb with toil;
But heaven's pure plant strikes deepest root,
Where tears have dew'd the soil.

Hope, her flow'rets gives the blast
When wrecking winds arise;
Pleasure's garlands wither fast
Before inclement skies;
Knowledge often mocks pursuit,
Involv'd in mazy shade;
But PIERCE sheds richer fruit
When other harvests fade.

Too late I staid, forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

Oh! who, with clear account, remarks
The ebbing of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks
That dazzle as they pass?

And who, to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds of paradise have lent,
The plumage of their wings?

Too late I staid, forgive the crime,
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: It has been the pride of most writers to delineate, in brilliant tints, the virtues of WOMAN. Some have also depicted her faults with a harsh colouring that its truth cannot justify; and others (perhaps they are right) have, in speaking of her, represented her character as composed of "mingled yarn of good and ill." For my part, on most subjects, and particularly on this, I have delighted to fix my gaze on the features the most lovely, and leave the scanning of defects to such as are less in love with human nature. There are men (and I one of them) who cherish the disposition that induces them to think favorably of the Fair, and even indulge it so far as to fancy charms in their frailties. Knowing the general imperfection of man, from observation as to others, and experience as to myself, I have been tempted to believe WOMAN a being nearly allied with the *higher intelligences*, their souls as fraught with more of the ethereal essence of purity, and their hearts as glowing with more of the fervent enthusiasm of feeling, than man. Imagination may have pictured her in my mind with many excellences which have no foundation in reality; for it is thus imagination acts when left to create its own visions:—Yet surely it is more wise to enjoy the happiness of fancy's dreams, than to tear the veil aside, and, by thus disclosing the faults of woman, lose in sad disappointment the bliss of willing credulity. It would be absurd to aver her without blemish. Such an opinion never entered into any but a lover's brain. But that she has virtues and qualities of the most elevated kind, who can deny? For this we need not search the page of history, nor trust to the inspired lines of poetry, for the fact of their existence may be discovered in the every day occurrences of the domestic circle. I have seen her in a variety of situations; in the joy of the bridal, and in the grief of the mourning hour; in the glad scene of innocent festivity, and in the busy one of cheerful industry; beneath the canopy of the costly palace, and the humble roof of a hut; a wife wedded to care and trouble, and a maiden fated to misery; and in all have found in her heart and actions but little to blame and much to admire. I recollect an occurrence, that, while it confirmed every good opinion I had formed of woman, proved her capable of exciting a fortitude and patriotism as high as ever nerved the heart of man.

During the late war with Great-Britain, business compelled me to take a journey to the westward of the Alleghany Ridge. It led me into one of the richest and most populous counties of Kentucky. The inhabitants were wealthy, and I spent some weeks with them much pleased with their intelligence and hospitality. One evening, on a visit to a relative, I found assembled a number of gentlemen

and ladies of the first respectability: The cause of their thus collecting I will explain. It will be recollected that in the campaign of 1812, the *Western Army* met with most terrible disasters. Much of it was composed of the high-minded citizens of Kentucky; and in the unfortunate result of their march to the river Raisin, their bravery but hastened their destruction beneath the tomahawk of the savage and the bayonet of their more barbarous white allies. The news of the frost that had nipt the flower of Kentucky, produced a thrilling sensation of grief throughout the country; for scarce a family but had to mourn the loss of a relative or friend. The patriotic Governor Shelby immediately called on his fellow citizens to arm in defence of their country, and the spirit of indignation and revenge was so universal that few resisted the appeal. The young men who were assembled at my relative's house were VOLUNTEERS, prepared to march on the following morning; and the others were kindred come to bid them adieu. All in this latter class were affected by the strongest feelings, for they were connected with the patriotic troop by every tie of endearing relationship. On the sod beneath an aged oak, whose yellow leaves glittered to the beams of the setting sun, sat a group of lovely girls embroidering the Starry Flag that was to lead their brothers and lovers to DEATH or VICTORY. I could see a brighter colour flush on their cheeks, while they repeated the freeman's motto. Leaning on a wild locust was a mother, widowed by Winchester's defeat, bidding her son remember in the day of battle he once had a father, and by whom he fell; and near to them was a young mother, her infant dandled in her arms, hanging on the arm of her husband, and gazing on his face with an expression of sorrow and fortitude that seemed to say, "I cannot bid thee stay when thy country calls, but think in the hour of danger on those you leave behind."

The evening was passed in the bestowal of the warmest wishes of success, and conjectures when they might again meet by the younger class, and exhortations from the old not to sully by their actions the renown gained by their fathers in the war of '76. I noticed particularly the warmth with which the females present urged the young soldiers to revenge their murdered brethren. There was among them several distinguished for beauty in form and mind, and I could discover a little falter, which doubtless proceeded from a feeling that feared to part forever from a beloved object. There was a Piano Forte in the room, and more than one sat down to the instrument and beguiled the passing hour in strains well adapted to excite the enthusiasm of the hearer. I remember a piece that was sung by a lovely girl, who was to part in the morning from a beloved brother and her affianced lover. Not an eye but brightened, or heart but beat in unison with hers, nor was there a person that stood around conscious of aught but the angelic being whose inimitable tones chanted the following:

"O weep not for the fallen!
They bravely fought and bled;
But weep for those that cower'd
In battle-day and fled.
The clotted heath-stone pillows
The gallant soldier's brow,
Nor care, nor toil, nor anguish,
Disturb his slumbers now.
On down reclines the recreant,
To snatch his troubled rest,
And fear's cold leaden fingers
Press heavy on his breast.
Wild dreams are ever shooting
Along his tortur'd brain,
And on his working temples
Break clammy drops of pain.
In life no friends console him,
In death none watch his bed;
No hand doth greet him living,
No heart lament him dead.
The trumpet mourns the soldier,
The battle peals his knell,
And monuments of glory
Point where the warrior fell.
Go where his bones are lying,
Unburied left to bleach,
And mark the solemn lesson
Those still memorials teach.
Oh, patriot friends and brothers!
Go where his relics lie,
And conquer for your country,
Or learn like him to die."

A variety of other songs, all breathing a patriotic spirit, succeeded this. I will take the liberty of inserting one which was sung by a young man of promising talents, who perished in the succeeding campaign on the field his valor aided in winning.

"The arm of oppression is swinging
O'er the land of the free and the brave;
To the anchor of hope fondly clinging
Let us save it or sink in the grave!
Then rush at the trumpet's shrill call—
For hark to their cannon's loud rattle!
For freedom we'll conquer or fall
With spirits untam'd in the battle.
The blight of destruction is flying
O'er the flowers so dear to the brave;
Can we see them all withered and dying?
Let us save them or sink in the grave!
Then nerve thee, bold heart of the hill,
Round the standard of liberty rally;
Meet the foe by the blossom fringed hill,
And protect the wild bloom of the valley."

shall the hand of pollution rest ever
On bosoms beloved by the brave?
Hence, soldiers, your sternest endeavour!
Let us save them or sink in the grave!
Up, freemen! who bask in the smile
Of beauty ye honour and cherish!
Strike the arm that is stretched to defile—
At your vengeance let villainy perish."

Before the company returned for the night, they joined with a worthy clergyman who was present, in invoking the blessing and protection of the God of battles on the patriot band, when they all separated, on their pillows to prepare themselves for the morning's adieu. When dawn broke, most of the party were already risen, and in the hall and the grassy yard were heard the hurried preparations of departure. The last moment of delay had arrived, and every one seemed loth to commence a final farewell. The drum began to beat and the fife to play, and in an instant the volunteer was locked in a last embrace. In that trying moment I heard many an accent of sorrow, but not a tone of intimidation drop from the fair one's lip. Though the cheek was blanched and the voice tremulous, the bold exhortations of the preceding evening were still repeated, and the tearful eye still glittered with approbation. When they marched from the hospitable door, though some returned to weep, the greater number of the females present stood where they had been left, gazing on the vanishing band, and reiterating their blessing to sanctify the cause in which it was about to take an active part.

The scene was one that stamped its signet on my heart, and I shall remember it ever with pleasure. Thinking so highly of her virtues, I take a pride in recording an event which displayed such uncommon and interesting beauties in WOMAN.

VIA TOR.

FROM BELZONI'S TRAVELS.
SINGULAR PHENOMENA OF EGYPT.

A strong wind which arose this day leads me to mention some particulars of the phenomena that often happen in Egypt.—The first I shall notice is the *whirlwinds*, which occur all the year round, but especially at the time of the camseem wind, which begins in April, and lasts fifty days.—Hence the name of camseem, which in Arabic signifies 50. It generally blows from south west, and lasts four, five, or six days, without varying, so very strong, that it raises the sands to a great height, forming a general cloud, so thick that it is impossible to keep the eyes open, if not under cover. It is troublesome even to the Arabs, it forces the sand into the houses through every cranny, and fills every thing with it. The caravans cannot proceed in the deserts; the boats cannot continue their voyages; and the travellers are obliged to eat sand in spite of their teeth. The whole is like a chaos. Often a quantity of sand and small stones gradually ascends to a great height, and forms a column 60 or 70 feet in diameter, and so thick, that were it steady on one spot, it would appear a solid mass. This not only revolves within its own circumference, but runs in a circular direction over a great space of ground, sometimes maintaining itself in motion for half an hour, and where it falls it accumulates a small hill of sand. God help the poor traveller who is caught under it!

The next phenomenon is the *mirage*, often described by travellers, who assert having been deceived by it, as at a distance it appears to them like water. This is certainly the fact, and I must confess that I have been deceived myself, even after I was aware of it. The perfect resemblance to water, and the strong desire for this element, made me conclude, in spite of all my caution not to be deceived, that it was really water I saw. It generally appears like a still lake, so unmoved by the wind, that every thing above is to be seen most distinctly reflected by it, which is the principle cause of the deception. If the wind agitate any of the plants that arise above the horizon of the mirage, the motion is seen perfectly, at a great distance. If the traveller stand elevated much above the mirage, the apparent water seems less united, and less deep, for, as the eyes look down upon it, there is not thickness enough in the vapor on the surface of the ground to conceal the earth from the sight. But if the traveller be on a level with the horizon of the mirage, he cannot see through it, so that it appears to him clear water. By putting my head first to the ground, and then mounting a camel, the height of which from the ground might have been about ten feet at the most, I found a great difference in the appearance of the mirage. On approaching it, it becomes thinner, and appears as if agitated by the wind, like a field of ripe corn. It gradually vanishes as the traveller approaches, and at last entirely disappears when he is on the spot.

The third phenomenon is the *beasts*. These animals I have seen in such clouds, that twice the number is the same space.

would form an opaque mass, which would wholly intercept the rays of the sun, and cause complete darkness. They alight on fields of corn, or other vegetables, and in a few minutes devour their whole produce. The natives make a great noise to frighten them away in vain; and by way of retaliation, they catch and eat them when fried, considering them as a dainty repast. They are something like the grasshopper in form, about two inches in length. They are generally of a yellow or gold color, but there are some red and some green.

THE UNICORN.

In the forty-seventh number of the *Quarterly Review*, received from our correspondents at London, we find another amusing and interesting article in relation to the Snowy Range of the Himalaya mountains—forming that stupendous buttress, which supports on the South the elevated Table Land of Central Asia. The article of which we speak, is a review of a tour through a part of these mountains, to the sources of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. In the course of the review, the writer introduces a letter from a British officer commanding in the hilly country east of Nepal, to the Marquis of Hastings, stating that the Unicorn, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists at this moment in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. The description of the animal corresponds exactly with the Unicorn of the ancients. The hoofs are divided, and the size that of a horse, from twelve to thirteen hands high; fierce and extremely wild; seldom if ever caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh is used for food. The person who gave the information to the author of the letter (major Latter) has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds, like wild buffaloes. The drawing accompanying the letter shews some resemblance of a horse, but has cloven hoofs, a long curved horn growing out of the forehead, and a boar shaped tail. From its herding together, observes the reviewer, as the unicorn of the scriptures is said to do, as well as from the resemblance of its description, it is evident that it cannot be the rhinoceros, which is a solitary animal. Com. Adv.

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.
OLD BACHELORS FOR SALE.

Mr. Printer: In some parts of our country the attention of the public has lately been called on the subject of Old Bachelors. In Missouri last year, I think a law was passed, at least it was proposed, to exclude Old Bachelors from holding any public office; and a bill has lately been brought before the Legislature of Maryland, but I know not what has been the result of it. To levy a personal tax upon this class of old men, and thereby, as I suppose, to drive them to matrimony.

How far such measures could be productive of public good, I am not at present prepared to say. I think at least, that justice would require some distinction between those who are Bachelors from necessity, and those who are Bachelors from choice. It is not my object to enter into the merits of the question; I have made these observations merely by way of preface to a little scroll lately picked up in this town, in rather a mutilated state, which, as far as it could be read, ran thus:—

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And, as fast as I dream'd, it was coined in numbers;
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter.
It seem'd that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on Old Bachelors' pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The Bachelors grumbled and said 'twere no use,
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse,
And declar'd that to save their own hearts' blood from
spilling.

Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.
But the Rulers determin'd their scheme to pursue,
So they set all the Bachelors up at vendue.
A crier was sent through the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,
And to bawl out at all he might meet in the way,
"Ho, forty Old Bachelors sold here to day."
And presently all the Old Maids in the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red, and pale,
Of every description all flock'd to the sale.
The auctioneer then in his labor began,
And call'd out aloud, as he held up a man,
"How much for a Bachelor?—who wants to buy?"
In a twink every maiden respond'd—"I—I."
In short at a hugely extravagant price,
The Bachelors all were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maidens, some younger, some older,
Each lugg'd an Old Bachelor home on her shoulder.

Women are greatly deceived when they think they recommend themselves to our sex, by their indifference about religion. Even those men who are themselves unbelievers, dislike infidelity in you. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious taste in your sex with softness and sensibility of heart; at least, we always consider the want of it as a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all your faults, we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as one of their principal securities for that female virtue, in which they are most interested.

ALL SORTS.